A new subspecies of *Hyponephele capella* (CHRISTOPH, 1877) from the southern part of Uzbekistan

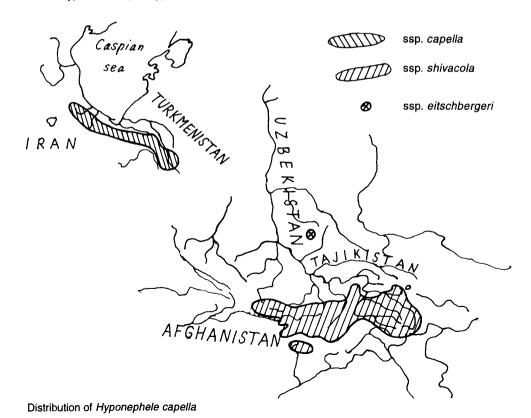
(Lepidoptera: Satyridae) by TÕNU KESKÜLA

In summer 1995, during an entomological expedition to the southern part of Uzbekistan, I caught two specimens of *Hyponephele capella* (Christoph, 1877). They were different from other subspecies: ssp. *capella* from Elburz and KopetDagh (Christoph, 1877; Eckweiler & Hofman, 1980; Tuzov, 1993) and ssp. *shivacola* Wyatt, 1961 from Hindukush and Pamirs (Balletto & Kudrna, 1989; Tuzov, 1993; Wyatt, 1961) (distribution see map). The *Hyponephele capella* subspecies is here described as new:

Hyponephele capella **eitschbergeri** KESKÜLA **subspec. nov.** (colour plate, figs. 3–5)

Holotype ♂: Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya prov., Chakchar Range, Tashkurgon Pass, 3100–3300 m, 10.VII.1995. T. KESKÜLA leg.

Paratype ♂: same place and date as the holotype, T. KESKÜLA. The holotype and the paratype are in the collection of T. KESKÜLA.



Holotype: The wingspread of the forewings is 39.1 mm, the length of the forewing is 20.5 mm. The costa, the inner margin and the marginal field on the upperside of the forewings are dark brown. The middle part of the forewing is orangebrownish. Wing veins are covered with brown scales. The apical part of the forewing, on the cell M1, is blackish without kernel blot, with a diameter of 2.0 mm. A misty and narrow area encircles the kernel. From the base of the forewing to the discoidal vein reaches a dark brown androconial field, about 1 mm broad.

The upperside of the hindwings is dark brown, similarly coloured as the androconial field. The wing fridges are light, greyish. The middle part of the fringes of the hindwings is darker than the base and the end.

The lower side of the forewing is orangish. The costa, the hind margin and the marginal field of the lower side of the forewing are brownishgreyish with a spotted pattern. The apical part of the forewing has a black spot with a white and point-like kernel. A clearcut yellow area encircles this kernel.

The lower side of the hindwing is greyishbrownish with a spotted pattern. The submarginal field, between veins Cu1 and Cu2, is hardly visible and contains a yellowish spot with a brown kernel of 1.0 mm in diameter. The middle of the brown kernel has a white spot.

Paratype: The wingspread of the forewings is 39.2 mm, the length of the forewing is 20.9 mm. The paratype has similar colours and pattern as the holotype.

Differential diagnosis

	capella	shivacola	eitschbergeri
transition from the dark marginal field to orangishbrownish middle part of the upperside of the forewing	unclear	unclearcut	clearcut
apical blot of the upperside of the forewing is	surrounded by a dark brown area	surrounded clear- cut by a orangish- brownish middle part	surrounded clear- cut by a orangish- brownish middle part
wingspread of the forewing (mm)	36.9	36.1	39.1
width of the darkbrown marginal field (mm)	3.2	1.8	2.5
waviness of the hind margin and outer margin of the hindwing	strong	weak	strong

The specimens of eitschbergeri ssp. nov. occurr at an altitude of 3000–3300 m on screes of southern exposition, about 2 km north from the saddle of the Tashkurgon Pass. In addition to this species, there was a diversity of butterflies on this locality, for instance Parnassius staudingeri A. BANG-HAAS, Parnassius jacquemontii BOISDUVAL, Pontia callidice HÜBNER, Turanana laspura EVANS, Agriades pheretiades EVERSMANN, Aricia transalaica OBRAZTSOV, Argynnis niobe LINNAEUS, Proclossiana erubescens STAUDINGER, Lasiommata menava MOORE, Paralasa hades STAUDINGER.

The new subspecies is named after Dr. ULF EITSCHBERGER, the German lepidopterologist, editor of the entomological journal "Atalanta"

Acknowledgements

The author expresses his sincere gratitude to Mr. Eduard Sakk (Estonia, Tartu), who photographed the butterflies and to Mrs. Tina Kesküla (Estonia, Kiviõli), who made corrections to the text.

References

- BALLETTO, E. & O. KUDRNA (1989): On a small collection of butterflies from NW. Afghanistan (Province of Herat), with additions to the Afghan fauna and a checklist of the species known for this country. Entomologist's Gazette **40**: 245–265.
- Сняізторн, Н. (1877): Sammelergebnisse aus Nordpersien, Krasnowodsk in Turkmenien and dem Daghestan. Horae Societatis entomologicae Rossicae 12:181–299, Taf. 5–8.
- ECKWEILER, W. & P. HOFMAN (1980): Verzeichnis iranischer Tagfalter. Checklist of Iranian butterflies. Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo, Suppl. 1: 1–28.
- Tuzov, V. K. (1993): The synonymic list of butterflies from the ex-USSR. Moscow, "Rosagroservice": 1–74.
- WYATT, C. W. (1961): Additions to the Rhopalocera of Afghanistan with descriptions of new species and subspecies. Journal of the Lepidopterologists' Society 15: 1–18.

Explanation of the colour plate

KESKÜLA, T. & A. LINDT: A new subspecies of *Paralasa ida* (GROUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1890) from Tajik Badakhshan (Lepidoptera: Satyridae). – Neue Entomologische Nachrichten **41**:197–199.

Fig. 1: Paralasa ida majorida subspec. nov. &, Tajikistan, W. Pamir, Vanch Range, Gushkon Pass, 4000–4250 m, 4.VIII.1982, T. KESKÜLA leg. (a – upperside, b – underside).

Fig. 2: Paralasa ida ida d, Tadjikistan, C. Pamirs, Tanymas Valley, 3700–3800 m, 8.VII.1982, T. Panileg. (a – upperside, b – underside).

KESKÜLA, T.: A new subspecies of *Hyponephele capella* (CHRISTOPH, 1877) from the southern part of Uzbekistan (Lepidoptera: Satyridae). – Neue Entomologische Nachrichten **41**:201–205.

Fig. 3: *Hyponephele capella eitschbergeri* subspec. nov. ♂, Uzbek., Kashkadarya prov., Chakchar Range, Tashkurgon Pass, 3100–3300 m, 10.VII.1995 (a – upperside, b – underside).

Fig. 4: Hyponephele capella shivacola ♂, Tadjikistan, C. Pamirs, Tanymas Valley, Toptal, 2800 m, 6.VII.1982 (a – upperside, b – underside).

Fig. 5: Hyponephele capella capella ♂, Persia, Schahkuh, W. PETERSEN leg. (a – upperside, b – underside).

1a	1b
2a	2b
3a	3 b
4a	4b
5a	5b

Address of the author

TŌNU KESKÜLA Võru Street 55d-1 EE-2481 Tartu-1, Estonia

